# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863. NUMBER 124.


## FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,

### On the Tennessee—Coal Mines—Shellmound—The Late Attack—What a Federal Spy Says of the Rebel Situation.

### The Federal Military Position—The Reporter for the Associated Press—"Mack" in Trouble—Gen. Grant, Etc., Etc.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SHELLMOUND, TENN., Nov. 6, 1863.

When I last wrote you at Oyler's Ferry, I was seeking Cruft's division. At Shellmound there was a pontoon bridge when we left for Chattanooga a few days previous, and we went hitther in the hope of being able to cross it. Our enterprise was fruitless, because just as we arrived at the Northwestern terminus of the bridge, Sir Chief Horton, with his pontoon brigade, had just begun to take up the southern terminus. There was nothing left but to retrace our steps and seek transit at Rankin's Ferry. There we learned the 4 Gen. Cruft had moved to Whitside, and after a night's rest at the unchinked cabin of one of the natives, we were ferried over. Just beyond Running Water Bridge Gen. Cruft had established his headquarters, near the Whitesides Railway Station, and one of the officers having made a requisition upon a neighboring mill for the lumber, we planked our tents and began to be comfortable.

COAL MINES.

There are in the vicinity of Whiteside several excellent coal mines, which are shortly to be worked on Government account. The seam crops out perhaps five hundred feet above the valley, and is from four to eight feet thick. It was from that, and the mines on the Cumberland range which lie beyond the Sequatchie Valley, that the Confederates obtained their carboniferous fuel. They are called the Etna, Whiteside, and Racoon Mines, and are fully equipped with railways, shoots, tram ways, and carts for doing a large and successful business. The valley and the sides of the mountains are inhabited by colliers, from Wales, and there in fact little fear that enough can be mined to supply the wants of our troops at Chattanooga and elsewhere, and to keep the steamers moving on the rivers as long as there shall be occasion to use them.

At Whiteside there are two guns, which require to be fortified to prevent the sudden incursion of an enemy from Trenton. Long before this will reach you, it will be done, and that position of the route will become altogether safe.

AT SHELL MOUND.

We had just finished up our tents, and began to look comfortable, when we heard some tearing along the road with an order for the establishment of headquarters at Shell Mound. Some gentle hint of a soldier to grumble, as on the following day, we started for ten miles down the river, and pitched our tents in a beautiful grove on the bank of the Tennessee. The same pitching up on the ground, pitching tents, planking and building of chimneys, left us in contemplation of the situation, with an excellent degree of satisfaction. That pleasure was short lived, for, to-day, we are ordered to Bridgeport. There is no use repining. We learn to submit. The authorities should order us to fit each tent and establish headquarters in the Tennessee, we should try it. We learn to-morrow.

THE LATE ATTACK.

The late attack upon Hooker's Army in Lookout Valley, turns out to have been more destructive, on the rebel side, than was at first supposed. Over three hundred dead have been interred. Of these, by far the greater portion were rebels. A man not able to give the exact loss, but should estimate it at full three hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

A FEDERAL SPY.

Spies are among the most effective agents in the hands of generals to enable them to work out their plans successfully. There is a certain degree of odium attached to the profession in which is understood, is intelligent enough to do the loyal cause more good than a large army of it, though pure shorn of patriotism, he ceases to risk life and limb to furnish valuable information, he should not be forced to encounter obloquy besides. An instance of this kind of patriotism, and of the kind of obloquy it deserves to be perpetuated. A Lieutenant of the 90th Indiana Volunteers has just returned from a trip to Atlanta and Rome. He has driven me a vivid description of the rebel situation. I wish I was at liberty to give his name and some of the more startling revelations he makes. He was first detected by the rebs, also him, in case of capture, by the former course, and the latter were designed for his employers and friends. But both of prejudice, and the latter were designed for his employers and friends. But both of prejudice, and the latter were designed for his employers and friends. But both of prejudice

# Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1863.


### WHEN CONGRESS MEETS.

The country looks forward to Congress, its members being fresh from the ranks of the people, to embody into positive law, its wishes in relation to the progress of the war. To put into the hands of the Executive and his subordinates of the Cabinet and the army, all the power necessary to make the policy that may be adopted vigorous and earnest; all the troops that are needed to give weight and efficiency to our plans upon the rebel foe; and all the guarantys of credit that may be asked to secure our finances from the catastrophe to which gamblers abroad and enemies at home are publishing, will unquestionably be both the duty and the pleasure of the loyal majority in the Senate and House, upon whom the President must depend. There is little danger of going too far. The country has pronounced most unmistakably and emphatically in favor of a continuance of the struggle into which it has been forced; and it exacts and demands that all the power, all the agencies and all the ability that can be brought to bear upon the contest shall be invoked. It has approved the confiscation of rebel property, the proclamation of emancipation, the employment of negro troops, the necessity of taxation and the righteousness of the draft. These questions were all at issue in the great political contests that have been fought; and they have all been decided for the Administration. Now for the joint efforts of the Congress and the Executive to bring the war to a close!

We are warned from various quarters that the approaching session is to be a mere caucus of President-makers; and that the business of the country is to be subordinated to the hopes and ambition of politicians. The copperhead press are jubilant over the endless complications and discouraging prospect that such folly would open up. But we believe that the prophets of evil will be disappointed. Surely the country is superior to any one of its citizens; and to save it will be the recognized duty of all.

### THAT ARKANSAS CAMPAIGN.

We receive with profound gratification all victories achieved by our gallant soldiers in the field; but we never read of the toilsome marches, the weary watchfire and savage privations to which those of them who are in service west of the Mississippi are condemned, without a feeling that a greater part of their labor and their suffering goes for naught. We do not understand why, beyond the force necessary to protect what we have conquered in Louisiana, and to guard Missouri from incursion on the south, they are there; nor what good, commensurate with the cost, in money and life, of their campaigning, is to be gained by what they endure. Most business men, if the proposition had been submitted to them as a business matter, to overrun Arkansas, and push a column westward to Texas, after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the occupation of Natchez, would have said that the severance of the hostile bands that had possessed the country, from the main force of rebels at Chattanooga, and the efficient guarding of the river so that no troops nor provisions could be crossed, were all the advantages that we ought to have sought in that quarter; and that, if there were men and munitions to spare, they ought to be sent to Rosecrans at once, to enable him to complete the job that he had begun. The reason for this is sufficient. The heart of the rebellion was, as it still is, in the Atlantic States; and no matter what outcome might follow our arms in Arkansas, no part of the rebel country, west of the east bank of the river, could be pacified until that heart should be reached by our armies. But as soon as Richmond should be possessed, and Bragg defeated, Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas, would inevitably fall, though not a hand were raised against them. In the meantime, the bushwhackers might be suffered to roam where they pleased on ground allotted to them, with only a tithe of the loss encountered to root them out. General Halleck did not so see it; hence, while our brave fellows, more than twice ten thousand strong, exclusive of Banks' command, have been contending more with the difficulties that the country in which they are engaged presents, and with the diseases incident to a pestilential climate, than against an enemy, worthy of their steel, Rosecrans, with a force hardly sufficient to hold his position, was sent forward to reach the very vitals of the rebellion—to meet every available man that secession could put into the field. The result our readers already know. The gallantry of our troops in Arkansas, and their powers of physical endurance have been tested to the uttermost; but beyond a few victories, nobly achieved, it is true, but barren of results that materially affect the status of the contest, they are as they were; but Rosecrans endeavoring to do what he could easily have done, had that force west of the Mississippi been added to his with which he reached Chattanooga, was overwhelmed by superior numbers and driven back. It is the old story of West Point strategy once more repeated—to fight the rebellion on its edges with forces that are irresistible, and to drive at its heart with a tooth-pick. We understand that the Western campaign was insisted upon by Gen. Halleck with pertinacity that would not be denied; and that his is the responsibility for the consequences that it has entailed. From the commander who besieged Corinth, and issued Order No. 3, ought anything else to have been expected? But what had Rosecrans to say?

### HOW DOES THE LIKE IT HERE?

As a nation of carnivorous curs! It is but right that England, who has been so hard upon us during the flush of our troubles, should have a taste herself of the miseries which in our case, she has so insolently derided. There is, indeed, a sort of Nemesis in affairs of this kind, which neither men, nor nations can arrest. We find, accordingly, that the fiers and contemptuous whereat the British Government assailed us on account of the rebellion, have scarcely ceased hissing on their lips, when voices of revolt, and defiance come to them from far off India, from New Zealand, and even from their most loyal colonies of Canada.

It is as if the cold-blooded logic which that Government indulged in at our expense, respecting the right of the Southern rebels to be treated as belligerents, and consequently their sole right to revolt, had been preached with a loud voice by the tormentors of England to all their colonial dependencies; and that the latter, who had not forgotten the sack of Dublin and the blowing of Sepoy subjects to pieces of war—out of the cannon's mouth—and the Maoris, who remembered the iniquitous origin of the New Zealand war, and the case with which they disposed of the forces sent against them, had seized with avidity upon an English Government's—even in favor of the rebellion—and given them a practical demonstration of its efficacy.

There, at all events is the fact, and the English who laughed at us, will find that in dealing with it they have got hold of no laughing matter. The Indian revolt appears to be wide-spread, and to have its roots in the colonial hatred of their conquerors. The New Zealand embroglio, so soon after the late war, indicates that the local government has given no solid grounds for another and a more determined struggle. It also, in universal, and the Britishers amongst the native chiefs have been holding the very same views effected by Sepoy at the war. Seven thousand of Sepoy at the war. Seven thousand British soldiers, and


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Dr. T. will also attend to patients at their residences in the city or country.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1863.

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DR. W. HUNTER, DR. J. HUNTER, DR. VON

DR. J. HERBERN,

MEDICAL CARD.

MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.,

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DOCTOR BIGLOW,

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Where he will remain for a few days only.

Miscellaneous

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These Pills relieve the stomach, regulate the bowels, and give tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Every Soldier should use these Pills.

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Young and Ulcers, Worthless and Dissolutes, can with confidence be restored to perfect health by the use of these Pills and Ointment. Nothing can be more beneficial to the constitution than the use of these Pills and Ointment. Every Soldier should have a box of these Pills in his knapsack.

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Directions for guidance in patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

N. B.—Purchasers should look to the address of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, London, as spurious imitations may be offered to the unwary.

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Cash Capital, all paid in, ..... $[illegible]

Reserve for Reinsurance, ..... $[illegible]

Net Surplus, ..... $[illegible]

Total Assets, ..... $[illegible]

Losses paid during the year, ..... $[illegible]

Dividends paid during the year, ..... $[illegible]

Dividends unpaid, ..... $[illegible]

Losses unpaid, ..... $[illegible]

Losses reported, ..... $[illegible]

Losses in suspense, ..... $[illegible]

Losses resisted, ..... $[illegible]

Losses compromised, ..... $[illegible]

Losses paid since 1st January, 1863, ..... $[illegible]

Losses paid since 1st January, 1863, ..... $[illegible]

Losses paid since 1st January, 1863

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Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINE RIOTS.

Origin of the "Molly Maguire" Society—Revolts of Copperhead Coachmen.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

BOSTON HOLLOW, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Banks township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, is a mining region of little note, yet a district which, in the course of a few years, will, through its narrow circuit some of the richest revenues in Pennsylvania. To-day, on the very heart of the district, there is a feeling of cold and desolation, caused by the recent riots, which fills the stranger with apprehension, but which to the native miner is but the result of the past three months' events. Here, in the midst of the most valuable coal lands in the world, are a people who, a very few years ago, were entirely ignorant of the value of their possessions, or of the means of developing the resources of the country. Hitherto the Reading Railroad Company, &c., &c., have controlled the whole coal trade, and being the first to develop the mines, they have had it all their own way. Within the last two years, however, the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad has been completed, and has opened up to the world the vast quantities of coal locked up in the Lehigh region. Then, too, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which has been completed within the last year, has opened up the Wyoming district, and has also entered the field as a competitor. The consequence of this has been a reduction in the price of coal, and a consequent reduction in the wages of miners. Hitherto the miners have been paid by the ton, and have received from \$3 to \$4 per day. Now they receive from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. This reduction, small as it is, has caused great dissatisfaction among the miners, and has led to the formation of a secret society, known as the "Molly Maguires," which has for its object the intimidation of the mine owners. No man dare accept work at the reduced rates. Any one doing so is visited by the "Mollies" in the night season, and severely punished. Some have been shot, others have had their houses burned down, and all have been compelled to submit to the dictation of the "Mollies," or leave the district. In many cases the "Mollies" have been content with warning the obnoxious miners to leave the district, and in such cases the warning has generally been sufficient. Those who have refused to leave have been visited with the most severe punishment. Many have had their houses burned down, and all their property destroyed. Others have been shot, and in some cases the "Mollies" have even gone so far as to murder the obnoxious miners. Many of the murders committed in this district have been traced to the "Mollies," but the perpetrators have never been discovered. In many instances the murderers are known. In the streets of Jamestown men have been pulled out of their houses and cut to pieces in the streets. No man dare accept any civil office in the township. The draft of enrollment has been made from the books of the mine-owners. No man dare serve the notice. In my own neighborhood a clergyman he would not live an hour after the first service. If he ever succeeded in making that one. There were many instances in which "go" death-dare ever be made after the first attempt was more than a man's life was worth to attempt it. That they would murder any soldier or body of soldiers that might come among them, &c., &c. The new loyal people of the neighborhood have been for some time carefully recording assistance from the military authorities to save them from a reign of terror, every day becoming more full of hourly horror.

This they have at last obtained through Capt. Yohe, Provost Marshal of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania. On Wednesday, the 28th ult., Capt. A. J. Yohe, commanding the Eighty-eighth Company, 24 solid corps, accompanied with a company of the 9th district, to protect the Deputy Provost Marshal in the execution of the notices, and to enforce the peace and security of the neighborhood. On the way to the mines, during the unavoidable delay at Mauch Chunk, word was sent to the District Attorney of Carbon County, Mr. Donnelliker Lessig, that this was the last opportunity to arrest the murderers and rioters of the district; but the Democratic officer did not wish to lift a finger in behalf of the opportunity.

Capt. Yohe established his headquarters at the mining district of Beaver Meadow. On Thursday morning, with a force of sixty men, he started to serve the notices. But as nobody either knew or cared to tell where anybody lived, the work was slow. It soon developed a few curious, small facts of human nature, which are worth recording. Several of the miners, on receiving the notices, quietly submitted to the Indian Tax. The notice was made out in duplicate, and the miner was required to sign a receipt for one of these copies, which he gave down to the rebels, and the ruffians were compelled, consequently the ringleader of the scoundrels was compelled to sign his own death warrant. A second sent out among them confirmed this statement. Communications were immediately opened with the neighboring district, and a force of thirty cavalry and 100 infantry started from there to Jamestown on the morning of Friday, to cooperate with Capt. Yohe. On entering Jamestown on Friday, the place was perfectly quiet; but in the course of half an hour the streets began to fill, and the shouts, curses and growl along the sidewalk. The commanding officer, determining to nip this enterprise in the bud, ordered the bell to be rung, and the streets to be cleared. This was done in about five minutes, but in the space of time the passing the last moments of his rebellious life. The houses were then searched, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Gen. among them some United States muskets, taken away. So great is the dread of these ruffians that the people of the town implored the forces not to leave the place. The wife of one of the rebels swore that the commanding officer had threatened to burn down the town if any more shots were fired on the soldiers. No man dare serve the notices

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

VOL. 7.—TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

# Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862

TERMS:

Wants

Lost

Boarding

Financial and Commercial

Commercial